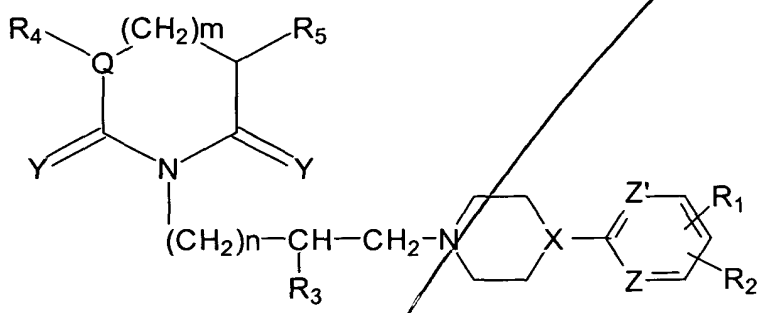
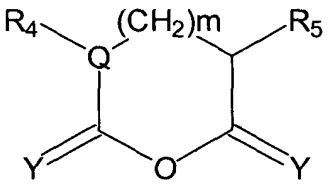


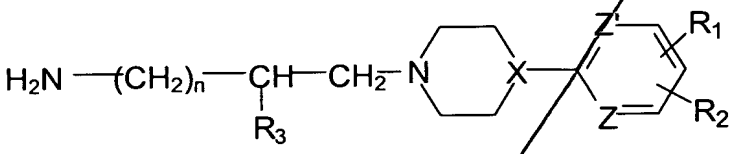
(I)

its pharmaceutically acceptable salts, enantiomers, diastereomers, or N-oxides, wherein **Y** is O or S; **Q, Z** and **Z'** are independently CH; X is CH or N; **m**=0-3; **n**=0-4; $\mathbf{R_1}$, $\mathbf{R_2}$ are independently selected from: H, F, Cl, Br, OCH_3, OC_2H_5, OCH_2CF_3, SCF_3, CH_3, C_2H_5, CF_3, isopropyloxy, and cyclopropyl; and R_3, R_4 and R_5 are independently H, C_{1-3} alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, which comprises reacting a compound having the structure of Formula VI'



(VI')

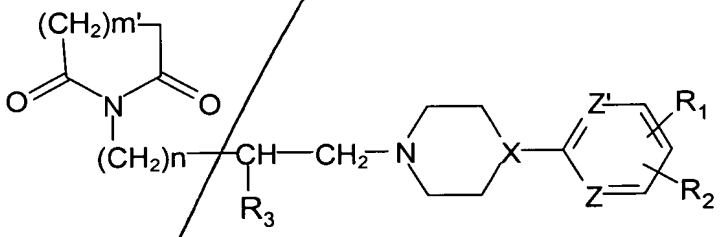
with a compound having the structure of Formula V in pyridine at reflux temperature followed by reflux in the presence of acetic anhydride



(V)

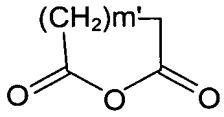
thereby to produce the compound of Formula I.

45. (Twice Amended) A method for making a compound having the structure of Formula II



(II)

its pharmaceutically acceptable salts, enantiomers, diasteromers, or N-oxides, wherein X is CH or N; Z and Z' are independently CH; n= 0-4; m' = 1-4; R_1, R_2 are independently selected from: H, F, Cl, Br, OCH_3, OC_2H_5, OCH_2CF_3, SCF_3, CH_3, isopropyloxy, and cyclopropyl; and R_3 is independently H, C_{1-3} alkyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, which comprises reacting a compound having the structure of Formula VI



(VI)

with a compound having the structure of Formula V in pyridine at reflux temperature followed by reflux in the presence of acetic anhydride